1888

The year 1800 promises to been your of uploa officed developments, one and all re the glory and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

sh from its magnificant victory over the com-ol focs of Democracy in its own Shife, true its consistence, truthful before all cise, and less in the cause of truth and right. The SUM has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen as occasion requires, and is ahead of all the sixteen in everything that makes a newspaper.

Builty and Sunday ---- 7 50 Bunday, 16 and 20 pages, --- 1 50 1 00

Address THE SUN, New York SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1888.

Mr. Ingalls's Outbreak.

Mr. Issants's speech in the Senste on Tuesday last will become historic for one son if for no other. It contains what is sobably the bitterest personal attack ever to upon any President of the United States z any Senator.

The spectacular interest of the occasion s intensified by the fact that Mr. INGALIS. President pro tempore of the Senate, ocles the chair and exercises the functions Vice-President of the United States.

We put the insult in evidence to mark the stent of Mr. Ingalis's offending. "The mination and election of GROVER CLEVE-GAND," said the Kansas Senator, "have nade the pretensions of any American citien to the Presidency respectable. There is no man in this country whose ignorance is so profound, whose obscurity is so impenetrable, and whose antecedents are so degraded that he may not justifiably aspire to a Presidential nomination-by the Democ-

Benator BLACKBURN'S reply was effective od witty, and his rebuke was well deserved. Whatever may be Mr. INGALLS'S opinion of Mr CLEVELAND, morally, intellectually, politically, or personally, he threw away the st restraints of propriety and discretion when he compressed that opinion into these half a hundred words of concentrated venom and unmeasurable contempt.

What Will Follow Kalser William's Death?

Far advanced in years as was the late Ger man Emperor, death came on him abruptly at the last, for a week ago he was expected to outlive his stricken son. He died, too, before the plans for the creation of a regency ild be matured, so that, for a brief period stall events, his successor by right of birth, PREDERICK III. of Prussia, German Emperor. will govern as well as reign, unless he volunerlly remits to another duties which he must al himself unfit to discharge. Not one of his tiending physicians has denied that the disthe with which he is afflicted is cancer, a wiftly mortal malady, and there is but little pbt that, had he returned to Berlin before his secresion to the throne, a council of German specialists would have pronounced him capacitated for kingship in the sense of the useign Constitution. Then it would have some the right of the next heir, Prince WITHJAM, on the death of Kaiser WILLIAM. coall together, not the Reichstag, which has thing to do with questions of succession at the Prussian Chambers, and invite them to declare whether the constitutional prerequisites of a regency were present. As it and that a King of Prussia must be able that least ostensibly command his troops on the battlefield, the Prussian Diet would adly have ventured to proclaim the comstence of the victim of an incurable dis-, to whom the slightest exposure or sertion might be fatal, and who can only eathe through a silver tube.

But the Crown Prince did not return to will during the lifetime of his father, and authoritative diagnosis and prognosis of scase have emanated from a council of nan specialists. No such conference will take place, except at the request of the erial and royal patient and of his cont, the new Empress. Even should a conpitation now be held, its verdict can no rer be foreseen, since those who took part in it would, like Dr. MACKENZIE, be selected for their personal devotion to the new mesters of Germany. Although, therefore, secording to the letter of the Prussian Con stution, the new Crown Prince has in theory a right to ask the Prusian Chambers esnetion his assumption of the Governcont in his father's stead, such a on his part is impracticable under existing circumstances, no decisive wordlet having as yet come from the sicions, and the people's sympabeing overwhemingly aroused upor sufferer's behalf. Nevertheless no ely sentimental considerations can long thrust aside the nation's fundamental rests. Let Germany be threatened with immediate war, and the same populace of

with equal unanimity demand his conto the devolution of his active functions Fun a more stalwart arm.

Lut slikeugh Franchick III. of Prussia ust, apparently, look forward either to an ly death or to a virtual abdication of his ptre, one cause of keen anxiety has alposity been removed. Should he reign but not a few days, the situation of his widow and his daughters will be far different

flin which is now ready to accisim their

L'uperor with passionate sympathy,

from what it must have been had he as Crown Prince. Nothing now but own death can take from her, was born Princess Royal of Great biftain, the position and the revenues, first Queen and then of Queen Downger of Prussia, from which appellations the title of German Empress is inseparable. Nor can in daughters be deprived of the splendid portions that fall to the female members of immediate family of the head of the HENZOLLERNS. About the style of the imperial title to be

some by the new Emperor there seems to be some misconception. The sufferer of San Hemo is to reign in Prussia as FREDERICK III., the first FREDERICK since the King surnamed the GREAT. But no numerals can properly be added to the name of FRED-OK, by which he will rule over the conies of States that we call the German upire. Neither in theory nor fact is the int German empire the continuator of e Holy Roman empire, which received its is blow at the hunds of Napotaton I. Fere it that empire's successor, it would

provinces of the Cin-Leithan half of the HAPSBURG monarchy. In that case, too, the new Emperor would not be Fannin truth, there is no such thing as an Emperor of Germany—Kaiser con Deutschland— the territorial title having for the conclusive reason before mentioned been carefully avoided. He that but lately was Crown Prince of Prussia is now, strictly, "German Emperor;" and, as such, he will sign all papers relating to the confederation, not as FREDERICK III, but simply FREDERICK.

How the British Make Treaties in

Washington. The final entertainment which celebrated the triumph of British diplomacy in the one-sided treaty of Washington in 1871, was given by the Earl DE GRAY and RIPON, the chief of the British Commissioners. 'Tis of record that the Earl received his guests in full court dress black silk stockings, knebreeches, the "Garter," and low shoes with silver buckles. The DE GRAY and RIPON logs were thin. In their tight casings of black silk they were legs to provoke smiles from trousered Yankees, and they were smiled at from the heels upward to the termination of the shank. There the smile suddenly fress. For there, jewelled and glittering, the Garter, proof of royal favor and em-blem of highest British aristocracy, blinded Washington democracy and paralyzed the lemogratio sense of the bizarre. Senators and Representatives, officers of the ermy and navy, and the wives, cousins, aunts, and nieces of all high officeholding Washington circled around the eacred insignia awestruck, breathless, reverential,

The third capture of Washington by the British was effected through arist impression on the flunkyism of human nature, from which a republic is no more exempt than an oligarchy, and through a deluge of wine, which made statesmen careless and prodigal, and inspired political trustees with a maudlin frenzy to make presents of trusts they were appointed to guard. This British Commis sion was carefully compounded of aristocracy and nobility. It was made up of the Earl DE GRAY and RIPON, LORD TENDERDEN, the Right Honorable Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, Baronet, Sir EDWARD THORN-TON, Sir JAMES McDonald, and Montague BERNARD. Promptly on his arrival in Washington, Earl DE GRAY rented a mansion with large reception and dining rooms, and put in it fifteen servants, brought from England, and many wagon loads of wine, brandy, and whiskey, imported free of duty as ambassadorial property. In every bottle and demiohn of the infernal importation lurked the true spirit of British diplomacy. But the real power of this hostile Commission was the social eminence and aristocratic titles of its members, and that diamond-bedecked Garter which royalty had clasped around the DEGRAY and RIPON leg. All Washington fell before this force. ZACH CHANDLER, Senatorial twister of the tail of the British lion, the most flery of patriots, and the roughest of Republicans, lay down like a lamb with the ion at the end of a magnificent feast he gave to the Commission. The Cabinet officers in succession dined the Englishmen. The richer Senators and Representatives dined and wined them. Every night there was an entertainment, and every day British diplo-

and kept drunk, and particularly was maudlin about that Garter. It is a tradition in the capital that it took 10,000 bottles of wine, and brandles and sodas beyond computation, and cocktails outside of arithmetic, to accomplish the second disgrace of our administra live politics, the Treaty of Washington. What except drunkenness, and continued drunkenness, can expisin the blindness of our Commissioners and of the Senate to the difference in the reciprocal clauses of the 29th article of the treaty, which are as follows: "It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this treaty, goods, wares, or merchanland, and any other ports in the United States which have been, or may from time to fime be specially desig-nated by the President of the United States, and destined for her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America may be entered at the proper Custom House and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations, and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Government of the United States may

macy scored a gain, and American diplo-

macy lost an edvantage. It is not a libel to

say that during the negotiation of the treaty

all of upper Washington in any way con

nected with our foreign relations got drunk

United States for export from the said ports of the United States. "It is further agreed that, for the like period, goods wares, or merchandise arriving at any of the parts of her Britannio Malesty's possessions in North America d destined for the United States, may be entered a the proper Custom House and conveyed in transit, with out the payment of duties, through the said pessessions noder such raises and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Govarnments of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without payent of duties, from the United States through the said ins to other places in the United States, or for exort from ports in the said possessions.

from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regu-lations, and conditions, goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of du-

ties, from such possessions through the territory of the

It was distinctly understood between the igh contracting parties that the two clauses of this article should be reciprocally alike in bleet and effect. But the seven little words talicized above were slyly inserted into the British clause of the 29th article and left out of the American clause—and these little words stole an empire. They gave to the British what they never asked for—the right to participate in the internal commerce of the United States; and not one of our Commissioners noticed those words, and not one of our Senators saw or objected! To save from the imputation of treason to the best interests of the country, it sary to believe, what was unquestionably the truth, that everybody con nected with the treaty of Washington was for weeks blind drunk with wine or flattery, except the British Commissioners. The work proves that they were not drunk, but very wide awake. The 29th article of their treaty, thus forged and altered against the mutual understanding, is to-day n force, and under it the Canadian railroads are cutting to places the business of the American transcontinental lines and our

lines from Chicago to Portland. Indeed, it was the old story over again of the accomplishment in the year 1854 of the Canadian Reciprocity treaty by the Earl of ELGIN. He did that job in just two weeks How? Fortunately for our dull education in diplomacy, the Earl of ELGIN's confiden ial secretary, LAURENCE OLIPHANT, has told the world, without the slightest care for concealment, in his book entitled "Episodes in a Life of Adventure," precisely what were the methods so successfully resorted to by this noble British diplomatist. We quote from OLIPHANT'S volume:

"It was the height of the season when we were at Washington, and our arrival imparted a new impetus to the feetivities and gave rise to the tount, after the treaty was concluded, by those who were opposed to it that 'if had been floated through on champague.' Without altogether admitting this there can be no doubt that, if the hands of a shift, if the can be no doubt that, if

pelitics, and champagne and flarst Shells and Sort shells. I much prefer the marine soft-chall crab, with which I here made acquaintance for the first time, to the political one. Then with a select party of Senators, all of whom were opposed in principle to the treaty, to Governor A.'s, where we imbibed more champagne and awors esternal friendalty, carefully avoiding the burning question, and listened to stories, good, bad, and indifferent, till 2 A. M., when, after twelve hours of incessant entertainment, we went home to bed thoroughly exhausted."

"Lord Edux had announced his object, on his arrival, to the Fresident and Secretary of State, and had been informed by them that it was quite hoppiess to think any such treaty as he proposed could be carried through, with the opposition which existed to it on the part of the Democrata, who had a majority in the Senate, without the ratification of which body no treaty could be concluded. His lordaship was further assured, however, that if he could overcome this opposition he would find no difficulties on the part of the Government. At last, after several days of uninterrupted festivities, I began to perceive what we were driving at. To make quite sure, I said one day to my chief: 'I find all my mest intimate friends are Democratic Senators.' 'So do I,' he replied dryly; and, indeed, his popularity among them at the end of a week had become unbounded: and the best evidence of it was that they ceased to feel any restraint in his company, and often exhibited traits of Western manners unhampered by conventional trammels. Lord Shors's faculty of brilliant reparties and racy Western manners unliampered by conventional tram-mels. Lord Elouva faculty of brilliant repartee and racy anecdotes especially delighted them; and one evaning, after a grand dinner, he was pursuaded to accompany a group of Sanators, among whom I remember Secator Mason—afterward of Mason and Samuel, notoriety—and Senator Tooms figured, to the house of a popular and very influential politician, there to prolong the enter-tainment into the small hours. Our host, at whose door we knocked at midnight, was in bed; but much thunde ing at it at length aroused him, and he himself opened to us, appearing in nothing but a very short night shirt. 'All right, boys,' he said, at once divining the object of our visit: 'you go in and I'll go down and get the firsh;' and wishout stopping to array himself more com-pletely he disappeared into the neither regions, shortly witurning with his arms filled with bottles of chamreturning with his arms filled with bottles of cham-pagma, on the top of which were two large lumps of ice. These were left with us to deal with, while he retired to clethe the nether pertion of his person. He was a dear eld gentleman, somewhat of the Liscoux type, and had the morit of being quite sober, which some of the others of the party were not; and though thus roughly walconed from his first sleep, expressed himself highly delighted with our visit. I felt inclined to tell him that he locked with our visit. I felt inclined to tell min that he located the minimal he went, but smilled appreciatively instead. There were, however, some interesting men present, among them Col. Farmown, a spare, wiry man, with a keen gray eye and a face expressing great determination, but most sympathetic withal; and a Senator from Washington [Olivnary means Oregon], which involves a journey of 70 days each way, and who was mercover evidentity a great character. Many were the anecdotes widently a great character. Many were the anece told about him in his own presence, all bearing testimony to his goodness of heart and readiness of wit. At lest one of the party, in a fit of exuberant enthusiasm and excessive champagne, burst out: 'As for dear old friend, the Governor here, I to he is a perfect king in his own country. There ain't a man in Mussocrie dar say a word agin him; if any of your darned English lords was to go down there and dar to, he'd tell them —. Here followed an expression which propriety compels me to emit, and which completely scandalized our worthy host. 'That's a lie,' he said, turning on his guest, but without changing his voice, as he slowly rolled his quid of tobacce from one other her thanks. cheek to the other. 'I can blaspheme and profane, and rip and mort with any man, but I never make use of a vulgar expression.' The impoliteness of the allusion to the British aristocracy in Lord Engin's presence, which salled forth this strong asseveration on the part of the Governor, also evoked many profuse apologies from sed Americans, they would 'run the country.' and that o far as he was individually concerned it was a ther and pities he had not been born an American, and thus

been eligible for the Presidency." • • •
"The large and brilliant company broke up at a late hour and departed for their respective homes, pleased with their courtly and courteous hest, pleased with the monarchical form of government in England, pleased with the republican form of government in the United States, pleased with each other, themselves, and the rest of mankind." . . .

"At last, after we had been receiving the hospitality s Washington for about ten days, Lord Elgty annunne to Mr. Maser that if the Government were prepared to adhere to their promise, to conclude a treaty of reciproc-ity with Canada, he could assure the President that he would find a majority of the Senate in its favor, facinding his ears, and he was so much taken aback that I somewhat doubted the destre to make the treaty, which he so strongly expressed on the occasion of Lord ELGIN's first intervie with him, when he also pronounced it hopeless. However, stepp had been taken which made it impossible for him to doubt that the necessary majority had been secured, and nothing remained for us but to go into the details of the tariff, the enumeration of the articles of commerce. &c. "For the next three days I was as bustly enge the matter had to be put through with a rush, as Lord ELGIN was due at the sgat of his Government. And per-haps, under the circumstance, we exceeded better to them had longer time been allowed the other side for reflection. As it was, the worthy old Secretary of State was com pletely taken by surprise."

This unimpeachable witness to the corruption by the Earl of ELGIN of the society of Washington, and of a portion of the United States Senate, says, as above quoted, impossible to doubt that the necessary majority of the Senate had been secured.' would give much for the privilege of fifteen minutes' examination of Lord ELGIN's private despatches and accounts in the British Foreign Office in and about the reciprocity treaty. Some Americans might possibly get embalmed in history as unperishingly as BENEDICT ARNOLD IS.

It would also appear beyond any doubt that many Southern Senators had been won over by the wily British diplomatist through the argument that the rejection of the treats would probably be followed by the accession of the Canadian provinces to the Union, thus destroying the equality between the slave and the free, and overturning the in stitution of slavery forever.

South Africa a Land for White Men. Remarkable changes are occurring in the great region in South Africa, nearly a third s large as Europe, which Sir BARTLE FRERE, late Governor of Cape Colony, said was well adapted to support an immense white population. The annexation of Bechuanaland by Great Britain: the new and promising gold fields, covering an unexpectedly large area: the railroads from Cape Town, Port Eliza beth, East London, and Durban, that, pene trating far north, are already knocking at the doors of the two Boer States; the frantic dismay of the Transvaal Dutch, who are struggling in vain against the wave of immigration that istrevolutionizing their State; the open advocacy by that far-seeing states man, Sir JOHN BRAND, President of the Orange Free State, of a confederation of the South African States and colonies, which will lay the foundation of the rise and growth of our South African nation," are mong the signs that this vast domain from end to end is beginning to feel the thrill of a new life and of great enterprises that will prepare it for a splendid future.

As the marvellous growth of our Pacific coast dates from the discovery of gold, so the auriferous fields of South Africa are giving the main impulse to the significant changes now in progress. Across the entire southern part of the continent, from the German territory in Namaqualand to the Portuguese possessions on the east coast, stretches a gold-bearing belt with a north and south width of from 400 to 700 miles The gold finds of the past three years have attracted the attention of the miners, capitalists, and economists of all lands. In the report that our Government has just issued on the production of the precious metals, Prof. N. BHALKE expresses the opinion that Africa s the only continent where we may now expect to discover important fields of gold supply, and that the "recent discoveries in the southern portion of the continent give great promise of extensive production." Prof. NEWBERRY, while believing that the surface deposits have been mostly exhausted by the native population, says it is quite possible that Africa has stores of gold deeply buried

in the earth which will form an important

southern part of the Transvaal, that in the past two years have drawn 20,000 white men to the Boer republic and made the De Kaap valley and the Witwatersrand famous

The Boers regard their mineral riches as a curse instead of a blessing. Years ago President Preronius said that if there was ever a rush to the gold fields of the Transvasi the fate of the Boer republic would be sealed. More recently President KRUGER has told his countrymen that, though they had beaten the natives and held their own against the English, their supremacy might yet pass away before an influx of gold hunters. These gloomy forebodings seem on the point of realization. Three years ago there were seven Boers to every white foreigner in the South African republic. The present ratio of the white population is one foreigner to three Boers. The immigrants are mostly male adults, and if permitted to vote they could to-day control the Volksraad. The are clamoring for the rights of citizenship and it is not possible that these new property holders, constantly increasing in number, can much longer be distranchised. Pretoria has ceased to be the chief town of the republic. The mining towns of Barberton and Johannesberg are both more populous, wealthier, and better built than the capital of the Transvaal. The Boer herders near the mining regions are selling their lands and are moving north-into regions unpolluted by the presence of the miner.

Her treaty obligations and the comity of nations have prevented the South African republic from excluding these new comers from her territory, but President KRUGER seems to have done what he could to repress them, though they are already the largest taxpayers in the republic. He has failed in his attempt to induce the Orange Free State to permit no Cape Colony railroad to approach the Transvael boundary through that State, and to raise a joint military force to enable both States to treat the miners as aliens and prevent them from taking part in the Government. The Cape Colony branch of the Afrikander Bund has warned Kritogra that he will lose its friendship and support if he persists in his customs policy, which has stopped the importation of Cape produce, and in his opposition to railroad extension. The fact is, the slow, unprogressive Boers loving isolation, not yet full-fledged agriculturists, but still in the pastoral stage, are poorly adapted to live content or to maintain their supremacy amid the bustle of a

large and energetic populace.

Every sign now indicates that in the rush o their gold-bearing hills, in the scramble of England and Germany to selze upon and make the most of the natural advantages of South Africa, and in the irresistible pressure of population and improvements, the Boers, who in both their republics number only 90,000 souls, are destined to lose their importance as a predominating political influence. This will be done, not necessarily by subverting their Governments, but by new principles at stake and new men at the helm, all legally called upon the stage of action by the voice of the ruling majority.

The existing railroads have already brought the Transvaal gold fields within twenty-four days of London. There can be no doubt that before many years South Africa will possess the counterpart of our Pacific railroads in the extension of the Cape Colony and Natal lines to the road now building from Delegoa Bay. These lines, passing through the gold belt and connecting two seas, are not the only railroad projects that are likely to be carried out at no distant day. Colonial statesmen are continually talking of extending the railroad from Kim berley through Bechuanaland to Khama's Country, where some of the latest discoverles of gold have been made, a region that Sir CHARLES WARBEN described as "magnificent for cattle raising and farming," and that Mr. MACKENZIE, who has lived there twelve years, says is one of the finest parts of South Africa. A bright future is dawning for South Africa, and the impetus which is being imparted to all its enterprises by the recent discovery that it possesses the largest hastening the day when this great region of temperate climate and rich and varied reources will be fitted to be the home of a nighty, energetic, and homogeneous people.

# Chewing Gum.

The enormous extent to which chewing gum is used is indicated by a strike which as just occurred at a manufactory of the article in Brooklyn. It seems that more than one hundred girls are employed at this establishment, which is only one among many, in wrapping the gum in the little packages in which it is sold.

The consumers of chewing gum, manufac tured so extensively, are almost wholly young women, who find in it an innocuous substitute for the tobacco so generally consumed by men; and the practice of chewing rum is apparently on the increase among them. We find in Western papers, more particularly, references to the subject which seem to indicate that it is a prevailing feminine habit in that broad and enterprising part of the republic, the humorous and sentimental writers in those journals very commonly describing the Western girl of the period as chewing gum under all circumstances, whether alone or in company, and even in that eastatle moment when she yields

her heart to the importunities of her lover Here, too, we observe girls in cars, in the atres, in shops, and in refreshment saloons whose jaws are moving in a way that shows indubitably that they are chewing gum. They seem to find enjoyment in the process, for they keep at it very steadily, without regard to the effect produced on the observers. Probably, too, chewing gum is not unhealth ful. It may serve some good use, so far as the teeth are concerned, and the aromatic flavor of spruce gum is undoubtedly agree able; but, all the same, it is not a beautiful occupation for a young and a pretty girl. About that there can be no question in the mind of any man who has watched the operation. No matter how great and how many the charms with which nature and education have endowed a girl, it is disenchanting to see her taws continually moving in the aim-

ess process of chewing gum. BYBON, as it is well known, carried sentimentalism so far as to object to seeing a pretty woman eat; but that was morbid and absurd, for the basis of all true beauty in woman is good health, and good health im plies a good appetite. In this day, too, the requirements as to the physical standard in both men and women are higher than in Brson's time. The pale and sickly flower o womanhood is no longer admired, and strong and healthy girls are more reasonably preferred as sweethearts. The consequence is that there has been within the last two or three generations an appreciable addition to the height of American women, and a decided improvement in their physical health and physical proportions. The average height of New York girls of this period probably exceeds that of their sex in any other country or in any forfactor in the future history of gold, and eigh capital, and which "for centuries may help to keep up an inch or two eign capital, and it is probably greater by

the world's needed supply." It is these mineral veins, buried deep beyond the reach of the new change in regimen and in taste has barbarous miners, and stretching across the not brought this most desirable result about wholly, our now much-abused foreign immigration baving had more to de with it, but that change, involving as it does a transformation in the taste of men, has had much

to do with it. Therefore, it pains us to see our working girls, in whom the best hope of the race lies, detracting from their natural and acquired charms by adopting this ungraceful, unbeautiful, unattractive habit of chewing gum. They do not know what they do: how seriously they impair the effect their loveliness would otherwise have upon men.

Besides, if women are to compete with men in the work of the world, they must give up their attention wholly to the business in which they are engaged. It is a bad sign to see girls in shops and women cashiers chewing gum.

#### His Name is Abram.

A correspondent sent us a letter yesterday saying that Mayor Hewirt's given name is often wrongfully printed as ABRAM, when it should be ABRAHAM. This is an error. His given name is ABBAM, and by that ancient and venerated name he was christened. Moreover, the original name of the Father of the Faithful himself was not ABRAHAM, but ABRAM, as may be seen by referring to the book of Genesis. In Gen. xi., 27, where we are told about the birth of the patriarch, we find these words: "TERAH begat ABRAM." He bore the name of ABRAM long afterward when he took SARAI as his wife (xi., 20); he was thus known when he went forth from Ur of the Chaldees (xi., 31); he was thus known at the time of the call (xil., 1-7); he was thus known at the time he went down into Egypt (xii., 10) and at the time he went up out of Egypt (xili., 1); he was thus known when he parted from Lor (xiii., 8-9), and when he and his seed obtained a divine title to the land of Canaan, in which he dwelt (xtii., 14-15); he was thus known when he gave battle to King CHEDORLAOMER and the other royal thieves whom he smote and slaughtered (xiv., 14-17); and he was thus known when, being an octogenarian, SARAI gave him HAGAR, who bore ISHMARL, the wild man (xvi., 1-16). In fact, this illustrious man ABBAM was ninety years old when, after the making of the covenant, his name was changed to ABRAHAM (xvii., 1-5).

It is true that ABRAHAM enjoyed a fruitful and wonderful life after this change; that he married a new wife, who brought him a large family; that he did not give up the ghost till he had reached the ripe age of a hundred and threescore and fifteen years (xxv., 1-9). Yet it is certain that, during the century of years in which he bore his original name of ABRAM, he obtained his title to the land of Canaan, conquered his enemies. and took the wife who, at a later period of his life, became the mother of ISAAC. He had a truly glorious career under the name of ABRAM, which is the worthy name that was given to the pretty baby HEWITT when he was taken out of his cradle to be christ-

ened threescore years ago or thereabouts. We are reminded of several incidents in ABRAM's career when we think of the metropolitan Mayor who now bears his name; but we must leave to others the pleasant duty of searching them out.

### The Draw.

To the qualified judge the sole expression that the circumstances could suggest would be-"How perfectly ridiculous!"

That CHARLEY MITCHELL, clever, intelligent, and able fighter as he is, should have stood before Monsleur JEAN LAURENCE SOOL-LIVAN for three hours and eleven minutes. the regular intermission between rounds included even, sounds absurd, and presupposes some extraordinary circumstances that told more heavily against SULLIVAN than MITCHELL. These were certainly the cold and the rain, by which the larger man's stamina was the more readily affected; the probable deterioration of his constitution by excessive modes of living, and the fact that like other big ones he was not so good a "mud horse" as his smaller opponent. Any one who, at Madison Square Garden,

in 1883, saw Sullivan so furiously and un

mercifully whip MITCHELL, batter him about, and stand him on his head on the outside of the ropes, all in seven minutes, will naturally wonder, fall to comprehend, perhaps refuse to believe, that in 3 hours and 11 minutes he couldn't get the better of the same man. The prime reasons are probably these: The fight yesterday was under the rules of the institution entitled the P. R., the Prize Ring, a system of dispute which enables either dis putant to make the affair much longer than is possible by the rules identified with the name of the noble Marquis of QUEENSBERRY, by which the 1883 fight was governed. Besides, with advancing years and reformed habita Spritzyan's disposition had sobered considerably, and his head, which was never small, no matter what people might have said of it, had cooled many degrees from the temperature of several years back. He lost the disposition to try to finish his man in a single round, and though that was wise in principle it may have been the key to the failure of yesterday. From his manner of beginning it is clear that he intended to take it leigurely and beat MITCHELL with the evidence that he could fight as coolly and cleverly as that most tantalizing of pugilists to the other man, Jack Dempsey. But by thus going in for a protracted struggle he subjected himself to the cold and rain and mud, and they were too much for him when assisted by such a man as MITCHELL It must also be said that he was in a degree forced to adopt these tactics from fighting with bare knuckles instead of gloves. With the latter a man can strike as hard and fast as he likes, but the human hand will not stand the unrestrained blow from muscles like SULLIVAN'S without great danger of breaking, and SULLIVAN knew that as well

This, we imagine, will describe the situation, and also emphasize the truth of the reflection that mankind, like horseflesh, is 'mighty onsartin."

The censorship of the Berlin press has not been close enough to prevent the publication of strangely conflicting reports of the "last words" of the Kalser. There were few persons other than immediate relatives at his death-bod, and the sources of information concerning its incidents must be fully known to the censora. It was in their power to trace every resurely was their duty either to suppress the false reports or to furnish an authentic report The importance of the matter is evident from he uses that are being made of some of the last words" attributed to the late monarch.

Boston will flavor its breakfast beaus this morning with tears of sincere sorrow. Prolessor Sullivan's long course of intellectua triumphs has for the first time been interrupted.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce Can hardly be a fair representative of the spirit, the fair play, the patriotism, or the culture of Pos-ton, if it is judged by the resolutions adopted by its Bound of Directors in regard to the transit trade of the Grand Trunk and Capadien Pacino ratironda. These resolutions are identical in terms and misstatements with

those put forth by the Chlengo Board of Trade sbout the same time.

And there is no doubt they were both pro-

pared by the traffic manager or the attorne of the Grand Trunk Ratiway. Let the Boston Chamber of Commerce, ALDES

SPEARS President, and Mr. W. H. PEARSON eretary, try their own hand the next time. It gives us pleasure to hear of the continued success of the experiments that are baing made for the providing of electric power

as a substitute for herse power on the surface ears. The multitude of citizens who use the Fourth avenue line will rejoice in the prospect of riding over its ralls, before the end of the venr, in cars that are propelled and lighted and neated by electricity. All this is in keeping with the progress of the age, and the advance of science, the growth of invention, and the utilization of mechanism in these United States.

The death by hydrophobia of a nine-yearold girl at Throng's Neck was a distressing in-cident, with horrifying features. A beast of such yielous qualities as the dog that bit her ought to have been put out of the way long ago, or at least before its second attack upon her. When the owners of dogs that have been proved to be dangerous allow them to run at large they should be held to some responsibility.

The past week has seen the close of the ong strike of the long-suffering miners of the Lehigh coal pits. The strikers have endured much during the cold winter months, and they have demeaned themselves peacefully from first to last. When they struck they believed demly that the organization of Knights of Labor to which they belonged would surely secure uccess for them, and would furpish them the neans of life while waiting for success. But heir order has totally falled in respect to both of these things. Its leaders deceived them at be first, and left them to suffer hunger and old up to the last.

## Why Didn't She Dance with Him?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shy At an en tertainment I asked a young lady to give me a dance, and the said they were all taken but the one before supper. This took, but when I went to claim it she retused and and it belonged to her escort. Was this right?

The simple refusal to fulfil an agreement to tance, even had it not been emphasized by going off to dance with another fellow, is so extraordinary that we hardly think it possible that this young woman should have done it without some justifiable reason.

Our correspondent should rigidly examine himself to see if he cannot recall some breach of propriety on his part which gave her offence Perhaps he presented himself after the dance and begun. He should have shown up before the music started, or at least with the first beat. His non-appearance was inexcusable, and no woman could receive such neglect without resentment. Wives have just cause for disapproval when neglected. Neglect often strains the bonds of matrimeny, and naturally a single woman would be particularly irritated.

Again, has our friend ever in years gone by deceived his friend, and was this a simple re taliation for a past affront? Not that we would justify it, if that were the case really, but it would explain the situation. However, even if there had been no flaw in the conduct of our correspondent upon this

disappointing occasion, we hesitate to subject this young woman to the condemnation due for a breach of courtesy without considering one other point. It appears that she threw her friend over to dance with her escort. Who and what is he? It may be that, unknown to the rest of the world, she is engaged to this other fellow, and he, jealous, petulant, and ill munnered, insisted upon her repudiating our correspondent's claim in his own favor, and she in the entirety of her devotion, meekly submitted and let our unfortunate correspondent go. If this is so, it was, unquestionably, bad policy on her part. It would be rebuked by nine-tenths of the most experienced women living under the far-stretching shelter of matrimony. But that is another question not to be considered here; and the natural mercy of a enerous man must prompt our corresponden to cherish this theory in order to shield his young friend from his natural impulse to resentment. Probably she did all for the best and notwithstanding that he was rebuffed and disappointed, he should submit gracefully and turn his mind to other thoughts and other

A Ecmarkable Ols Gentleman TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since the lays of the renowned and distinguished Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell of New York, who died about the year 1832. and who was recognized in his time as the most learned and scientific of mon, having been made a fellow of all the royal scientific societies of Europe, there has been, thans, no more learned scholar, scientist, artist, and

bilesopher than Dr. Mittag. He was born in Hagerelown, Md., on the 21st of Octo ber, 1803, and is now in the eighty-fifth year of his age He graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 20, and practised law in South Carolina for about five and fine aris, and afterward wrote a work on the "Nat-ural Language of Forms," which was the result of forty years, observation and study, and which science is now

reary concervation and study, and whole science is now-secognized as the true doctrine.

In 1504, Dr. littar was mule a member of the Ameri-ian Association for the Promotion of Science, and and Association for the Promotion of Science, and the Artist of the American of Science, and has corresponded with the most eminent men of art, science, and literature upon various subjects of interest, the prominent journals of New York at that time hav-ing distinguished him as the most profound philosopher of the age.

the prominent journals of New York at that time having distinguished him as the most profound philosopher of the age.

Frot Whitney, Oriental literature in Yale College, considered the learning and acquisition of languages by Dr. Mitting as perfectly wonderful. The late renowned Surgeon, J. M. Sima stated in his biography that " had Dr. Mitting lived in the days of Plate and morrates he would have shone equally brilliant with them." As a student and writer of ancient Oreck, it was had needed by the best Oreck nibered, after he had reached the seventy-offich year, he became familiar with ten different languages, proving that man is never too old to learn, if he has the will. The celebrated Chinese scholer, Mr. A. Wells Williams, said that Dr. Mittar had made remarkable progress in writing thinese, as proved by a letter the Doctor had written to him in that languages. This great scholar and man of learning whe has done so much for the advancement of science, art, and letters, was also distinguished in his acriler career for his acts of humanity in rendering ald to others in distress and minefortune. Although he still retains his mental faculties perfectly was to the necessaries of life, having had in the former by the failure of a bank.

An ardent appeal is made to the scientific and literary men of our country, to humanitarians, and others charitably disposed, tolgrelieve the afflictions of want of this distinguished ectogenarian, before, too late, he sinks into the grave.

distinguished ectogenarian universe the grace.

He grace will be gratefully received, and should be addressed to him personally, at Charlotte, N. C. Having known Dr. Mittag for nearly forty years, I wond for the truth of this standard.

Washington, D. C., March S.

# Ges. Cameron's Birthday.

Prom the Philadelphia Press. HARRISBURG, March S.—Gen, Simon Cameron HARRISDURG, March 3.—Uell, Simon Cameron celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday to-day. Hale, hearty, and still stordy in his green old age, nature seems to hold out to him the promise of pleasant and prolonged life. The kindly-faced descendant of the rrim Highlanders keeps his clean-cut Scottish-American face turned toward the every-day life that surges around him, and watches with daily interest the solution of the reat questions that go to make up the world's his He was left an orphan at an early age, and he began ife amid surroundings that gave no promise of future fortune. He has lived to be the possessor of great wealth, for his property is said to figure up more than \$4,000,000; and he has retained a leve for the good things of life nd its sunshine that makes the blessings enjoyable with

which his wealth supplies him.

The big and roomy farmhouse at Donegal, where the General passes a great deal of his time, was crowded to visitors who called to pay their respects to he Sage of Bonegal, as his friends love to call him. present party sat down to dinner with him, and the veteran statesman entered upon the 69th year of his life under the most auspicious circumstances.

#### Senator Ingalis on His Gwa Aspirations. From the Kansas City Times.

TOPZKA, Kan., March 6 .- Some time ago W. W. Admire, Gov. Martin's stemographer, wrote Scinator Ingails, asking him to state his position relative to his Presidential aspirations. Accompanying the letter was a St. Joseph newspaper containing an ullimon to in-galls's candidacy, to which the Semitor's attention was called. The following repay was received:

"United States Senate, Washington, D. C., March Z.
"Dear Ma. Admine: The special referred to has been inted. I am very much impressed by the low prices for story that provat! in St. Joseph, as indicated by --advertisement. Thirty-four cents a pair for extra length tadios' black ingrain brilliant liele have is certain-ly very cheap. There is no accession for the women of Missouri to go harefucted when they can bur stockings at these figures. Year trievel.

If it was possible to go through if a without once taking a cold, make of the indice and unit a lew of he indice scructus that of his would be around. But since it is idle to heaps to a heaps to a nearminton, it is wall to remain her that Dr. Jayan's displacations is a sure outside for Coughe and colds, as think and broughting. Adv.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The colds winds of March have driven from the city during the last week all who could get Humanity's breathing apparatus rebels against the dust and dirt that is carried into it by this worst of all months. Even Lakewood, though not netually warmer, has so much purer an atmosphere than our own city that those who can go no further are glad to avail themselves of the protection of its pine woods. Among the late arrivals there are Mrs. James Otis and her daughter, Mrs. Pell and Miss Pell. and Mrs. Harry Coster.

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At the Ponce de Leon Hotel, St. Augustine which seems to be looked upon as a kind of curjosity, even in this country of marvellous hostelries, are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wales, Mrs. and Miss Grant, and Miss Merion Langdon, Mrs. George W. Campbell. Miss Jane Campbell, and Miss Joinne Borrowe forth another party. Mrs. Samuel Smith, Miss Ada Smith, and Miss Anna Sands are also in Florida, while Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Murray Forbes, and Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold have gone for a change to the Hot Springs of North Carolina, which are close to Asheville, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pierson have made Jekyll Island, which has a ciub house, and it is said a much more select growd than have this season waited Florida.

Low necks and short sleeves in the daytime. with a strong preference for the knife over the fork in the conveyance of green peas and other delicacies to their destination, are said to be not uncommon prcullarities of tourists at the great Fiorida caravansories this year.

Meanwhile the stay-at-homes have not been without their componentions. They have seen the opening of a new theatre and the success of a very bad play. They have listened to a great deal of music, both at concerts and in gentlemen's houses. They have fared sumptuously every day, and not infrequently in company with a noble earl and his daughter, they have planned and arranged and in some cases studied and rehearsed for charitable enterprises, thereby striking a happy balance with their consciences, and checking off such an exuberance of good deeds on the credit side as will carry them well through the summer, and make the indulgences of Newport and Bar Harbor assume the aspect of rowards for the vir-

tuous and self-denying.

Every one is charmed with the new Broadway Theatre. Its spacious auditorium, luxurious seating arrangements, and ceiling studded with electric lights, which have a pretty starry effect, and have done good service during the last week as a point of observation for the few modest women who preferred to turn their eyes away from the stage during the steepest scenes of "La Tosca." make it a valuable addition to New York's places of amusement. Of the play, which Miss Davenport selected for the christening of this new theatre. no more can be said than has been already repeated and reiterated by all who have gone to see it. It is a terror in every sense of the word and better fitted for the entertainment of savages than for that of a refined and civilized audience. Why it should have been selected for theatre parties and clubs, composed entirely of young people, as was the case on Monday and Tuesday evenings, is more than any right-minded person can find out, but the fact remains that alarge portion of the audience during the early part of the week were young girls and young married women well known in society, and not always under the escort of fathers, brothers, or husbands. Very possibly they were but imperfectly instructed as to what they were going to see.

There was an old-time warmth and cordiality in the greeting of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard to their large circle of old as well as new friends on Thursday atternoon, which added not a little to the enjoyment of the musical treat provided by them. The spacious old house in Gramercy Park, which has seen so many musicals, cotillons, dinners, and suppers, at which wit and humor flowed as freely as champagae, was crowded with descendants and representatives of the New York of other days, though happily but a few of the fossilized remning of aborditinal fashion and importance had the temerity to put in an appearance. The music was good and strictly professional. Mr. Arthur Oswald, whose repertoire is much the same as Donald Graham's, but who has a voice that recalls Mr. Eugene Oudin's in the days of its first freshness, sang English and French ballade delightfully. Mr. Jordan furnished the comic element, and the plano recitais of Mrs. Thoms were far above the average.

On the evening of the same day the first really jolly leap-year party of the year took place at Mrs. Henry Ascher-Robbins's. It was very gay from start to finish, and at the close carried off their feminine buffoonery remarks. bly well, and many of the girls, especially the very petite ones, were inexpressibly fungy in their dash and swagger and imitation of well-known mea with well-known peculiarities. Fichus and sashes were the principal disguise of the sterner sex, and Mr. Bard McVicker was especially happy in the adjustment of his lace and ribbons. He carried a most unique and original bouquet, the gift of his partner, Miss Snelling, which consisted of a cluster of jointed dolls well wired, and dressed most ingeniously to simulate flowers in their headgear and faces, and ballet dancers in their diapha nous and voluminous petticoats. It was a

pretty conceit and very well executed. Several sumptuous dinners and one or two uncheons have been given to the Earl of Ar ran and Lady Caroline Gorefsines their arrival. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, and Mrs. Paras Stevens have entertained them, and Mrs. Van Wart gave a large ladies' and gentlemen's diamonds that are left in town have been assembled at these banquets, and the titled strangers may thus be said to have seen metropolitan society at its best. Lord Arran is a good-looking man of the true British type, and Lady Caroline a very sweet-looking Engtastelessly dressad. She is said to have remarked upon the gorgeousness of the York ladies' toilets, and expressed a wish that English women could afford to dress as well.

The engagement of Miss Mary Paris, eldest daughter of the late Irving Paris, to Mr. Alison Swan, a grandson of the late Benjamin L. Swan, and also of the late Alison Post, has recently been announced.

An engagement between Mr. Charles De Kay

and Miss Lucy Coffey is also reported; and one between Miss Louise Ryder, a niece of the late George H. Palmer, and Mr. Harry Nash, son of the eminent lawyer, Stephen P. Nuch. Several years ago, when Mrs. Richard Irvin

imported the kirmess from abroad, very few had ever heard of the festival, and the newspapers were obliged to resort to phonetic spelling that people might be instructed in the correct pronunciation of the word. At the first exhibition in Delmonico's rooms the crowd was so great as to be absolutely dangerous, but the success of the entertainment was assured. Since then we have had kirmess upon kirmess. until the usual weariness bred of repetition and satisty has been the result. This year there is a new departure in an equally unexplored direction. "Pasching (or "Carnival") Thursday at Venice" is announced for Easter week at the Academy of Music, and the list of patronesses is a guarantee for the success of the entertainment from a social point of view. There is to be music and dances, of course, and a great deal of sconic effect. One charm, that of absolute novelry, it will have at least. Nothing very startling has unfolded itself as

yet in the matter of spring gayeties. A few weddings, of which the most interesting to the world at large will be that of Miss M Mr. E. D. Morgan, will take piace in April, and the usual fairs, bazzars, and theatricals.

The death of the Emperor of Germany and the critical condition of his successor promises to have a damaging effect upon the London season, and Americans this have taken bouses there would be glad to get the leases off their hands with as little trouble as Mr. W. K. Van derbilt is said to have had in disposing of his royal castle of Lindenhel.